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ارسال کرده تا در اسرع وقت در سایت قرار گیرد

## « زبان سال سوم دبیرستان »

### به کوشش دکتر شهاب اناری (با همکاری سرکار خانم حسینی)

این جزوه برای یاری شما جهت مرور کتاب زبان سال سوم و کسب نمره ای عالی در امتحان نهایی طراحی شده است. در این جزوه، فاصله مهمترین نکات گرامری همراه با تمرین، تمرینات فراوان جهت مرور لغات کتاب زبان ۳، جدولی برای میمٹ استرس و نیز تمریناتی برای بفش درک مطلب مطابق با سوالات امتحانات نهایی فراهم آورده شده است.

کلیه تمرینهای زیر همگی از سؤالات امتحانات نهایی سالهای گذشته انتخاب شده است.

## GRAMMAR

### Lesson One : Noun Clauses جملات اسمی

سال سوم راهنمایی با کلمات پرسشی آشنا شده اید:

What/ Where / When / Who / Whose/ How many/ How much/ Which/ How/  
Whom/ Why ...

که طبق فرمول زیر در جمله بکار می روند :

... ? + فعل اصلی + فاعل + فعل کمکی متناسب با زمان جمله + کلمه پرسشی

Example:

Where did you go yesterday?

Which film have you seen before?

▪ حال هرگاه بر سر جمله خبری یکی از کلمات بالا بیاید "جملات اسمی" ساخته می شود:

جمله اسمی = where/ why ... + subject + verb

↓            ↓            → where she lives = جمله اسمی

فاعل    +    فعل

به جملات زیر توجه کنید :

1) Mary lives in Paris.

2) Where does Mary live?

جمله ی اول یک جمله خبری و جمله ی دوم، جمله ای است که با کلمه پرسشی سؤالی شده است. حال جمله ی دوم را به جمله اسمی تبدیل می کنیم. برای این کار بایستی فعلی کمکی را حذف نموده و فعل اصلی جمله را به زمان مورد نظر ببریم.

Where does Mary live? → where she lives.

Why can't he read? → why he can't read.

What did she say? → what she said.

پس در واقع کلمات پرسشی اگر بر سر فعل کمکی بیایند جمله ی سؤالی درست می کنند ولی اگر بر سر جمله خبری بیایند عبارت اسمی می سازند.

توجه فرمایید:

1) Mary lives in Paris.

2) Where does Mary live?

همان طور که مشاهده می کنید دو جمله بالا هر دو یک جمله "مستقل" می باشند. جمله مستقل جمله ای است که خود به تنهایی دارای معنی و مفهوم کاملی است ولی جملات اسمی به تنهایی مفهوم کاملی ندارند بلکه با اضافه شدن به یک جمله ی دیگر معنا و مفهوم کاملی پیدا می کند.

where she lives = (معنای کاملی ندارد) جایی که او زندگی می کند .

I don't know where she lives. = (معنای کاملی دارد) نمی دانم او کجا زندگی می کند.

جملات اسمی کاربردهای مختلفی دارند ولی آنچه در کتاب درسی مورد بحث می باشد ، جملاتی هستند که حکم مفعول یک فعل متعدی را دارند ولی در قالب جمله بیان می شوند.

I know where she lives.

↓ ↓  
جمله اسمی در نقش مفعول فعل متعدی

I can't tell you how the accident happened.

↓ ↓  
جمله اسمی در نقش مفعول فعل متعدی

They don't remember how much the camera is.

↓ ↓  
جمله اسمی در نقش مفعول فعل متعدی

• پس نکته ی مهم این است که در جمله اسمی جمله باید از حالت سوالی خارج شود( منظور جملاتی هستند که داخل کادر مستطیل قرار دارند ) یا به عبارت دیگر بلافاصله بعد از کلمات ربط ( where, when.... ) ابتدا فاعل و بعد فعل را قرار می دهیم.

She wanted to know how they learned English.

↓ ↓ ↓  
کلمه ی ربط فاعل فعل

توجه : کلمات پرسشی وقتی اول جمله قرار گیرند کلمه ی پرسشی محسوب می شوند ؛ وقتی وسط جمله قرار گیرند حکم کلمه ی ربط را پیدا می کنند.

• نکته خیلی مهم که تا به حال در امتحان نهایی نیامده این است که :

ما گفتیم در یک عبارت اسمی بلافاصله ابتدا فاعل و سپس فعل می آید؛ حال بعضی از کلمات پرسشی که خود می توانند نقش فاعلی هم داشته باشند مثل what, who, how much... دیگر بعد از آنها فاعل نمی آید و خودشان هم حرف ربط و هم فاعل محسوب می شوند پس بلافاصله بعد از آن، فعل اصلی جمله نوشته می شود :

I don't know what destroyed the whole building.

I know how much tea grows in Iran.

I don't understand *what* caused the problem.

I know *who* knows English.

### **EXERCISE**

1- Did he eat a sandwich for lunch?

I don't know what .....

a) had he eaten    b) he had eaten    c) did he eat    d) he ate

پاسخ : گزینه d درست است چون ما گفتیم یک عبارت اسمی نباید حالت سئوالی داشته باشد پس نمی توانیم بعد از what فعل کمکی بیاوریم بنابراین گزینه ی a و c اشتباه می باشد (چون افعال had و did فعل کمکی هستند) پس با توجه به زمان سئوال که زمان گذشته ی ساده می باشد گزینه ی d درست است.

2- "Where do they visit him?" "I don't know where .....him."

a) do they visit    b) did they visit    c) they visit    d) they visited

3 - "When does she travel to Shiraz?" "We don't know when ..... to Shiraz."

a) she travels    b) did she travel    c) does she travel    d) she traveled

4 - "How long will she stay?" "We don't know how long ....."

a) she will stay    b) will she stay    c) she would stay    d) would she stay

بر اساس جمله های داده شده ، جملات ناقص را کامل کنید.

1 - Where does your friend work?    I don't know .....

*I don't know where my friend works.*

2 - How long did your father stay in England?    I don't know .....

*I don't know how long my father stayed in England.*

3 - Whom has she met?    We don't know .....

*We don't know whom she has met.*

با هر گروه از کلمه های زیر یک جمله ی کامل بنویسید.

1. remember – what – I – he – said – don't.
2. where – he – work – you – know – does - ?

1. *I don't remember what he said.*
2. *Does he know where you work?*

## to be going to = زمان آینده با فرمول

فاعل + am/is/are going to + verb

ساختار :

I am going to buy a new house. = من قصد دارم یک خانه ی جدید بخرم.

در دو مورد زیر بکار می رود :

- هرگاه از قبل تصمیم به انجام کاری بگیریم در آن صورت از فرمول بالا استفاده می کنیم.
- پیش بینی رخ دادن قریب الوقوع عملی بر اساس شواهد موجود.

- Watch out! You're going to hurt yourself.

- According to the weather report, it is going to be cloudy tomorrow.

- Look at the sky! It is going to rain soon.

قیودی مانند : soon – in future – later – next – tomorrow نشان دهنده ی زمان آینده می باشند.

**نکته :** وقتی در لحظه تصمیم به انجام کاری بگیریم از Will استفاده می کنیم.

Mary : I want to cook dinner but I don't have any salt.

John : I will buy it for you.

### **EXERCISE**

- "What is your plan for the weekend?" "I ..... at home."

- a) had to rest    b) would rest    **c) am going to rest**    d) have rested

با هر گروه از کلمه های زیر یک جمله ی کامل بنویسید.

1. repair – to – is – going – his – on Friday – my father – car.
2. going – us – to – our – visit – is – friend – next week.

1. My father is going to repair his car on Friday .
2. Our friend is going to visit us next week.

با توجه به تصاویر پاسخ دهید.

1) What is he going to do?

He's going to wash the car.



2) What is the man going to do?

He is going to read the newspaper.



## Lesson Two :

### be + adjective + for + object + infinitive

در ساختار زیر از مصدر استفاده می شود :

مصدر + (مفعول + for) + صفت + to be + It

توجه : علامت مصدر در زبان انگلیسی To می باشد.

It is important for me to learn English.

It is difficult for him to learn a second language.

It = to learn a second language.

### **EXERCISE**

1 - It is impossible for Mary ..... in Paris before Thursday.

a) arrives                    **b) to arrive**                    c) arriving                    d) arrive

2 - It is important for my younger brother ..... good clothes.

a) wears                    b) wear                    c) wearing                    **d) to wear**

3 - It is necessary for her ..... her homework carefully.

a) do                    b) does                    c) doing                    **d) to do**

**اسم مصدر ( gerund )** همان verb + ing می باشد که زمان ندارد و می تواند جای فاعل در جمله بیاید ؛ مثلا جمله ی بالا را می توان را با اسم مصدر شروع کرد :

Learning a second language is difficult for him.

اسم مصدر می تواند در ساختارهای زیر مورد استفاده قرار گیرد :

ing + حرف اضافه + اسم :

I have difficulty in understanding mathematics .

I have no objection to checking the accounts once again.

ing + حرف اضافه + صفت :

He is good at telling story.

We were tired of working at this company.

ing + حرف اضافه + فعل



He insisted on meeting the manager.

He succeeded in doing the job.

### بعد از افعال زیر فعل دوم بصورت ing بکار می رود :

avoid دوری کردن	enjoy لذت بردن	finish تمام کردن	imagine تصور کردن
keep (on) ادامه دادن	mind اهمیت دادن	miss از دست دادن	go on ادامه دادن
dislike دوست نداشتن	risk به خطر انداختن	stop متوقف کردن	prevent جلوگیری کردن

### EXERCISE

1 - I have enjoyed ..... you. I hope to see you again soon.

- a) meeting      b) meet      c) to meet      d) met

2 - My mother disliked ..... me with impolite boys.

- a) sees      b) saw      c) see      d) seeing

3 - My father stopped ..... because it was harmful for his health.

- a) smoking      b) smoked      c) smoke      d) smokes

4 - My sister insisted on ..... those expensive shoes.

- a) buy      b) to buy      c) buying      d) buys

5 - Did your sister think about ..... her friends to the party?

- a) invites      b) to invite      c) invite      d) inviting

6 - She is tired of ..... so much homework. She needs a break.

- a) write      b) to write      c) writes      d) writing

7 - ..... in that dark room is impossible for me.

- a) study      b) studying      c) studied      d) study

با هر گروه از کلمه های زیر یک جمله ی کامل بنویسید.

- 1. dishes – Mina – tired – washing – made – dirty.
- 2. dislikes – dirty – my sister – clothes – washing .
- 3. is – know – in this building – forbidden – you – smoking.
- 4. isn't – for – to – the lesson – it – understand – hard – me.

- 1. *Washing dirty dishes made Mina tired.*
- 2. *My sister dislikes washing dirty clothes.*
- 3. *You know smoking is forbidden in this building.*
- 4. *It isn't hard for me to understand the lesson.*

بر اساس جمله های داده شده جملات ناقص را کامل کنید.

1 - Is it important for you to answer this letter? Yes, answering .....

Yes , answering *this letter is important for me.*

2 - Knowing a foreign language is difficult for him. It is .....

*It is difficult for him to know a foreign language.*

3 - Being in the hospital was necessary for him. It .....

4 - It was necessary for him to be in the hospital.

Can a little boy drive a car? (impossible) No, it .....

5 - No, it is impossible for a little boy to drive a car.

با توجه به تصاویر پاسخ دهید.

1) What has made Jimmy happy?

Playing ping-pong has made Jimmy (him) happy.



play

2) What is forbidden in this bus?

Smoking is forbidden in this bus.



smoke



افعال جدانشدنی عبارتند از :

turn on	روشن کردن	put on	پوشیدن	give back	پس دادن
turn up	زیاد کردن (صدا، نور...)	call up	تلفن زدن	take off	درآوردن (لباس)
turn down	کم کردن (صدا، نور...)	wake up	بیدار کردن	look up	پیدا کردن لغت از کتاب
turn off	خاموش کردن	pick up	برداشتن	throw away	دور انداختن

افعال جدانشدنی عبارتند از :

listen to	گوش دادن به	talk to (with)	فکر کردن درباره	to be full of	پر بودن از
talk about	صحبت کردن درباره	think about	نگاه کردن	wait for	منتظر کسی بودن
look for	جستجو کردن	look at	تحقیق و بررسی کردن	look after	مراقبت کردن
look like	شبيه بودن	look into	شبيه بودن به	to be tired of	خسته بودن از
to be responsible for	مسئولیت چیزی را به عهده گرفتن	to be similar to	متفاوت بودن	to be sorry about (for)	متأسف بودن
to be afraid of	ترسیدن از	to be different from	شرمنده بودن از	to be bored with	کسل شدن از
to be worried about	نگران بودن بابت	to be ashamed of	نگران ... بودن	to be aware of	آگاه بودن از
to be careful about (for)	مراقب .... بودن	to be concerned about	علاقمند بودن به	to be interested in	

### EXERCISE

1 - She asked her mother to look ..... her baby while she was out at work.

a) for

**b) after**

c) up

d) at

2 - "Did you turn off the lights before going out?" "Yes, I turned ....."

- a) it off                      b) off them                      c) off it                      **d) them off**

3 - If you can't see without glasses, why don't you ....."?

- a) put it on                      b) put on it                      c) put on them                      **d) put them on**

4 - I was surprised when I met her for the first time. She was different ..... what I expected.

- a) from**                      b) with                      c) of                      d) to

5 - We walked very carefully along the snow-covered street. We were afraid ..... falling.

- a) from                      **b) of**                      c) on                      d) for

6 - Our house is similar ..... your house. Perhaps yours is a little larger.

- a) to**                      b) with                      c) in                      d) from

7 - "Did she pick up the clothes?" "Yes, she picked ....."

- a) them up**                      b) up them                      c) it up                      d) up it

8 - "Whom did you give back the money?" " I gave ..... to Mr. Alavi."

- a) it back**                      b) back it                      c) them back                      d) back them

9 - "Why are you looking for your glasses?" "I'm looking ..... to read a newspaper."

- a) for it                      **b) for them**                      c) them for                      d) it for

با هر گروه از کلمات زیر یک جمله بسازید.

1. turn – you – last night – did – the light – off ?
2. is – his – Ramin – to – similar – very – brother – older .
3. do – to call – when – you – her – want – up ?
4. woke – yesterday – morning – my sister – up – me – at – 7 o'clock.

1. *Did you turn off the lights last night?*
2. *Ramin is very similar to his older brother.*
3. *When do you want to call her up?*

4. My sister woke me up at 7 o'clock yesterday morning.

با توجه به تصاویر پاسخ دهید.

1) What's the boy going to do?

He's going to put on the coat. He's going to put it on.



2) What's the girl going to do?

She's going to take off her shoes. She's going to take them off.



3) What's Mina's father doing?

He's waking her up.



4) What's the boy doing?

He's picking up the coins. He's picking them up.



5) What's the girl doing?

She's giving back the book. She's giving it back.



6) Is Mr. Salehi's house different from Mr. Kabiri's house?

No, Mr. Salehi's house is similar to Mr. Kabiri's house.



7) Are the children interested in the film?

No, they are bored with it.



## Lesson Four :

Direct and Indirect speech : نقل قول مستقیم و غیر مستقیم :

کلام و گفتار شخص را می توان به دو صورت نقل کرد نقل قول مستقیم و نقل قول غیر مستقیم :

اگر بیان کلام گوینده را بدون آنکه تغییری در آن دهیم، نقل کنیم ، سخن گوینده بین علامت ("") قرار می گیرد و آن را نقل قول مستقیم می گوئیم.

He said to me, " Give me a glass of water."

**حال اگر بخواهیم جمله ی بالا را به نقل قول غیر مستقیم تبدیل کنیم طبق مراحل زیر عمل می کنیم:**

۱ - ابتدا فعل جمله ی ناقل **said to** را به **told** یا **asked** تبدیل می کنیم.

۲ - **ویرگول و گیومه** را حذف نموده و سپس فعل جمله ی امر را به صورت مصدر (با **to**) می نویسیم .

۳ - اگر جمله ی داخل گیومه ، منفی باشد یعنی به صورت امر منفی آمده باشد ، **don't** را حذف نموده و به جای آن از **not to** استفاده می کنیم.

۴ - کلیه ی ضمائر و صفات ملکی با توجه به فاعل و مفعول جمله ی ناقل تغییر می کند .

۵ - اگر در جمله ی نقل قول مستقیم کلمه ی **please** داشته باشیم ، در نقل قول غیر مستقیم آن را حذف می نماییم.

He said to me, " Give me a glass of water."

He told me to give him a glass of water.

### **EXERCISE**

{ I said to John, " Don't read your brother's letter. " I asked John.....  
↓ ↓ ↓  
I asked John not to read his brother's letter.

{ He told me, " Don't put your heavy bags on the table." He told me .....  
He told me *not to put my heavy bags on the table.*

{ I told Mina, " Don't shout at your brothers." I told Mina .....  
I told Mina (*her*) *not to shout at her brothers.*

I told him, " Please put your dirty clothes in the basket. I asked him .....

I asked him to put his dirty clothes in the basket.

بعد از افعال زیر می تواند مفعول و حتما فعل دوم بصورت مصدر نوشته می شود :

tell گفتن - ask تقاضا کردن - warn هشدار دادن - order دستور دادن - want خواستن

advise انتظار داشتن - expect اجازه دادن - permit اجازه دادن - allow نصیحت کردن

force دعوت کردن - invite دوست داشتن / would like مجبور کردن

### EXERCISE

1. His father advised him ..... his homework before going out with his friends.

- a) do                      b) did                      **c) to do**                      d) does

2. The teacher encouraged the students ..... hard.

- a) to study**                      b) study                      c) studying                      d) studied

3. Would you like me ..... you how to use the machine?

- a) showing                      b) show                      c) showed                      **d) to show**

4. The teacher told us ..... a noise in the class.

- a) don't make                      b) not making                      **c) not to make**                      d) not make

5. Reza invited ..... lunch with them.

- a) I ate                      b) me eat                      c) my eating                      **d) me to eat**

6. He enjoys ..... early in the morning.

- a) not getting up**                      b) not to get up  
c) doesn't get up                      d) didn't get up

❖ دقت کنید enjoy از افعال gerund است و بعد از آن ing می آید.



با هر گروه از کلمات زیر یک جمله بسازید.

1. an – to – overcoat – I – him – advised – buy.
2. me – mother – today – go – permitted – to school – my – to - not.
3. some cake – to – my sister – I – for – me – asked – make .
4. do – did – them – the man – force – what – to - ?
5. him – they – on Friday – to use – allowed – the computer.

1. I advised him to buy an overcoat.
2. My mother permitted me not to go to school today.
3. I asked my sister to make some cake for me.
4. What did the man force them to do?
5. They allowed him to use the computer on Friday.

با توجه به تصاویر پاسخ دهید.

1) What does he expect her to do?

He expects her to turn down the TV.

2) What did the man force them to do ?

He forced them to repair the road.



repair

## Lesson Five :

### صفات فاعلی و مفعولی : Present and Past Participle :

**صفت فاعلی present participle :** با اضافه کردن ing به قسمت اول فعل ( شکل ساده ی فعل ) ساخته می شود که نشان دهنده ی "ایجاد یک اثر" است یعنی حس و حالتی را در چیزی ایجاد می کند و بیشتر برای اشاره به اسامی بیجان به کار می رود و در زبان فارسی با آوردن پسوندی مانند "کننده - آور- انگیز" به دست می آید :

amuse سرگرم کننده → amusing سرگرم کردن

excite هیجان آورده → exciting هیجان آوردن

frighten ترسناک → frightening ترساندن

surprise تعجب برانگیز → surprising متعجب کردن

**صفت مفعولی past participle** : همان قسمت سوم فعل می باشد که در افعال با قاعده با افزودن ed به قسمت اول فعل به دست می آید و نشان دهنده ی "پذیرش یک اثر" است و صفتی است که به انسان بر می گردد و در زبان فارسی با آوردن "شده" یا "زده" درست می شود .

amuse سرگرم شده → amused سرگرم کردن

excite هیجان زده → excited به هیجان آوردن

frighten ترسیده → frightened ترساندن

surprise متعجب → surprised متعجب کردن

tire	خسته کردن	tiring	خسته کننده	tired	خسته
confuse	گیج کردن	confusing	گیج کننده	confused	گیج
amuse	سرگرم کردن	amusing	سرگرم کننده	amused	سرگرم
surprise	متعجب کردن	surprising	تعجب آور	surprised	متعجب
excite	به هیجان آوردن	exciting	هیجان انگیز	excited	هیجان زده
shock	شوکه کردن	shocking	شوکه کننده	shocked	شوکه
frighten	ترساندن	frightening	ترسناک	frightened	ترسیده
interest	علاقمند کردن	interesting	جالب	interested	علاقمند
bore	کسل کردن	boring	کسل کننده	bored	کسل

Mary is bored because the film is boring.

بتی کسل است چون فیلم کسل کننده است.

**EXERCISE**

1 - "Why couldn't you answer the physics question correctly?"

"I couldn't because it was ....."

a) confused      **b) confusing**      c) to confuse      d) confuse

2 - I got ..... because the film wasn't amusing.

a) boring      b) to bored      c) bore      **d) bored**

3 - The children are ..... because the cartoons are .....

a) amused – amused      **b) amused – amusing**

c) amusing – amused      d) amusing - amusing

4 - Tom is ..... . Almost everyone enjoys talking to him.

**a) interesting**      b) interests      c) an interest      d) interestingly

5 - The students were very ..... when they saw that ..... movies.

a) amusing-interesting      b) amusing-interested      **d) amused-interesting**      d) amused-interested

6 - The puzzle was ....., so I got .....

a) confused – confused      b) confusing – confusing      c) confused – confusing      **d) confusing – confused**

**Linking Verbs : افعال ربطی :**

افعال زیر فقط با معانی زیر فعل ربطی محسوب می شوند و همیشه بعد از آنها صفت می آید.

be (am – is – are – was – were – been )      بودن      - feel      احساس کردن

appear – look – seem – sound      به نظر رسیدن      taste      مزه دادن      - smell      بو داشتن

grow – turn – get – become – go      شدن      - keep – stay – remain      ماندن

The leaves are turning brown.

I hope you will always remain so happy.

### EXERCISE

1- My friend feels ..... because his brother is coming back from France.

- a) happily      b) happiness      c) more happily      **d) happy**

2 - The coffee tastes very .....

- a) niceness      **b) nice**      c) nicely      d) 1&2

3 - The food smells .....

- a) good**      b) well      c) goodness      d) wellness

### Order of adjectives : ترتیب صفات

صفت همیشه قبل از اسم قرار می گیرد ، حال اگر چندین صفت در جمله داشتیم از ساختار زیر استفاده می کنیم .

**به ترتیب صفات دقت کنید :**



(۱) اسم + جنس + ملیت + رنگ + اندازه + کیفیت + شمارنده

(۲) اسم + جنس + ملیت + رنگ + شکل + قدمت + اندازه + کیفیت + شمارنده

توجه : در کتاب درسی از فرمول شماره ی (۱) استفاده شده است . اگر حروف اول عبارات بالا را به هم بچسبانیم کلمه ی " اج مراکش " درست می شود . انگلیسی را از چپ به راست می خوانیم پس ترتیب اج مراکش هم از چپ به راست می باشد.

منظور از شمارنده یعنی :

a / the / my / this / that / these / those / one / two / the first / the second .....

**EXERCISE**

1 - That ..... bicycle is very expensive.

- a) red beautiful German                      b) German beautiful red  
c) beautiful German red                      d) beautiful red German

2 - Yesterday, he bought a .....shirt which was nice.

- a) white Chinese large                      b) Chinese white large  
c) large white Chinese                      d) Chinese large white

3 - The ..... cars will become cheaper .

- a) new blue Japanese                      b) blue new Japanese  
c) Japanese new blue                      d) Japanese blue new

با هر گروه از کلمات زیر یک جمله کامل بنویسید.

1. like – beautiful – carpet – I – Persian – that .
2. bored – was – because – the boy – boring – was – the program.
3. bought – a – we – large – wooden – table – beautiful .
4. is – because – surprising – surprised – she – is – the story .
5. Iran – found – can – the - Japanese – be – cars – new – in?
6. because – amusing – wasn't – bored – he – the film – got .
7. bought – green – shirt – he – cotton – the .
8. is – the – because – has – excited – heard – he – exciting – he - news.
9. book – difficult – is over there – history – the – new .

1. I like that beautiful Persian carpet.
2. The boy was bored because the program was boring.
3. We bought a beautiful large wooden table.
4. She is surprised because the story is surprising.
5. Can the new Japanese cars be found in Iran?
6. He got bored because the film wasn't amusing.
7. He bought the green cotton shirt.
8. He is excited because he has heard the exciting news.

## 9. The new difficult history book is over there.

با توجه به تصاویر پاسخ دهید.

## 1) Why is the man frightened?

He is frightened because the lion is frightening.



## 2) Why is the girl confused?

She is confused because the puzzle is confusing.



## Lesson Six : Passive Voice ساختار مجهول

فقط جملاتی که فعل متعدی دارند (مفعول دارند) مجهول می شوند. برای اینکه بتوانیم جمله ای را مجهول کنیم ابتدا باید مفعول جمله را پیدا کنیم ، آن را به جای فاعل جمله معلوم بیاوریم و زمان مورد نظر را طبق فرمولهای جدول زیر مجهول کنیم :

Ali writes a letter. → A letter is written (by Ali).

a letter مفعول جمله است ، آن را در ابتدای جمله می نویسیم ؛ سپس به زمان جمله دقت می کنیم : writes حال ساده است ، پس باید زمان حال ساده مجهول را بدانیم.

### ساختار زمان های مجهول عبارتند از :

am/is/are + pp	حال ساده مجهول	am/is/are +being +pp	حال استمراری مجهول
was/were + pp	گذشته ساده مجهول	was/were +being+ pp	گذشته استمراری مجهول
have/has+been+pp	حال کامل مجهول	had +been + pp	گذشته کامل مجهول

زمان آینده یا هر فعل مدال به صورت زیر مجهول می شود :

will/should/can/may..../have to /has to / to be going to + be + pp

**EXERCISE**

1 - These mountains ..... from a great distance.

- a) can see      **b) can be seen**      c) saw      d) have seen

2 - Those bridges ..... many years ago.

- a) were built**      b) are building      c) are built      d) were building

3 - This math problem ..... in the classroom before.

- a) has solved      b) had solved      c) solved      **d) had been solved**

4 - Zahra didn't come to the party because she .....

- a) hasn't invited      b) hadn't invited      **c) hadn't been invited**      d) isn't invited

5 - This lesson was taught yesterday. It ..... today.

- a) should practice      b) is practicing      **c) can be practiced**      d) has practiced

6 - " They are building a new house. " " A new house ....."

- a) is building      b) is be built      c) is been built      **d) is being built**

7 - "Did the mechanic fix your car this morning ? " " No, it ..... tomorrow."

- a) fixes      b) will fix      c) has been fixed      **d) will be fixed**

8 - These Japanese cars ..... since 1998.

- a) haven't used      b) didn't use      **c) haven't been used**      d) weren't used

9 - A chemistry lab ..... in our school a few years ago.

- a) was building      b) built      **c) was built**      d) had built

10 - All your English letters ..... yesterday afternoon.

a) posted      **b) were posted**      c) had posted      d) are posted

11 - My little brother ..... to school by my mother every day.

a) takes      b) has takes      **c) is taken**      d) is taking

12 - Those interesting films ..... at school on Fridays.

a) show      b) are showing      c) have shown      **d) are shown**

13 - The English language ..... in a lot of countries nowadays.

a) is speaking      b) has spoken      c) was speaking      **d) is spoken**

14 - "Can you move in to your new apartment?" "No, it ..... yet."

a) hasn't painted      b) wasn't painted

با توجه به تصاویر پاسخ دهید.

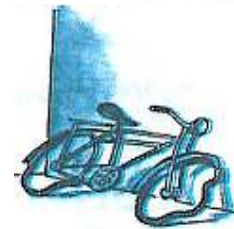
1) Will he be caught by the police?

Yes, he will be caught by the police.



2) Can this bicycle be repaired ?

No, it can't be repaired.



3) Had the clothes been washed when she arrived?

Yes, they had been washed when she arrived.



بر اساس جمله های داده شده ، جملات ناقص را کامل کنید.

1 - This problem had been solved in the classroom before.



Where .....

Where had this problem been solved before?

2 - Their names must be written on this page.

What .....

What must be written on this page?

3 - The children are amused because the story is amusing.

Why .....

Why are the children amused?

شکل صحیح کلمه داخل پراتنز را بنویسید.

1 - Today the weather is ..... . We can go on a picnic. (wonder) → wonderful

is فعل ربطی است بعد از فعل ربطی صفت می آید.

2 - This ..... sky shows that we may have a rainy day. (cloud) → cloudy

قبل از اسم صفت می آید.

3 - It was dry for two days, but today it is ..... . (rain) → rainy

4 - Some of the students were ..... in their exams. (success) → successful

5 - It was getting dark when the plane ..... left the airport. (final) → finally

جمله را بدون در نظر گرفتن کلمه داخل پراتنز ترجمه می کنیم ؛ از نظر معنی کامل است پس قید می گذاریم.

6 - My father's health is improving ..... (slow) → slowly

7 - I hope to pass my exams ..... this year. (success) → successfully

8 - He felt very ..... when we heard that he was safe. (relax) → relaxed

felt فعل ربطی است بعد از فعل ربطی صفت می آید.

9 - What is his ..... for the water on the floor? (explain) → explanation

his صفت ملکی است و بعد از آن اسم می آید.

10 - The river was very ..... . They could hardly swim across it. (wide) → wide

11 - Recent studies have shown that the cost of living has gone up ..... (rapid)  
→ rapidly

12 - She needs your ..... to finish her research project. (guide) → guidance

your صفت ملکی است و بعد از آن اسم می آید.

13 - I accepted their ..... to have lunch with them. (invite) → invitation

14 - I wanted her to show me the way to the post office, but she didn't ..... me.  
(guide). → guide

15 - I think everybody believes in the ..... of God. (exist) → existence

16 - Do you know anything about the ..... of birds? (migrate) → migration

17 - She couldn't ..... the meaning of the new words in the passage. (explain)  
→ explain

could فعل مدال است و بعد از آن فعل بصورت مصدر بدون to می آید.

18 - I made a beautiful dress with my mother's ..... (guide) → guidance

's نشانه ی مالکیت است و بعد از آن اسم می آید.

19 - I know the length of the room and I want to measure its ..... (wide) →  
width

its صفت ملکی است و بعد از آن اسم می آید.

20 - The little boys shouldn't swim in the ..... part of this river. (deep) → deep

درست است که the حرف تعریف و بعد از آن اسم می آید ولی بعد از نقطه چین اسم وجود دارد (part)  
پس حتما صفت مورد نظر بوده که قبل از اسم نیز آمده است.

21 - How ..... is Mt Everest? (height) → high

22 - How do they measure the ..... of a mountain? (high) → height

23 - The weather is very ..... today. We can go swimming. (heat) → hot

24 - The ..... from the fire is very weak. It can't see the bottom. (heat) → heat

25 - Ali is very funny. He is an ..... boy. (interested) → interesting

26 - Ali is very ..... in French. (interesting) → interested

27 - Ahmad is not as happy as he was last month because his job is ..... (bore)  
→ boring

28 - He was ..... when he heard that his father was in hospital. (shock) → shocked

29 - Nobody can go near the dog. It is ..... (frighten) → frightening

30 - He was very ..... when he spoke about the thieves. (frighten) → frightened

31 - We always hold our ..... meeting in this room. (week) → weekly

## VOCABULARY

پس از مرور لغات از کتاب درسی این تمرینات را جهت تسلط بیشتر حل کنید.

- 1 - I asked Amin to play with me but he .....→ refused
- 2 - A person whose job is to fill, clean or take out bad teeth is called a/an .....→ dentist
- 3 - Someone who is traveling by bus, train, ship or plane is called a/an .....→ passenger
- 4 - Doctors are needed to ..... the sick. → cure
- 5 - Walking is ..... to your health. → useful
- 6 - Watching too much TV may have a bad ..... on children's eyesight. → effect
- 7 - The computer can be given instructions, called ..... → program
- 8 - A person who is good at running, jumping or wrestling is called a/an ..... → athlete
- 9 - Your father and your mother are called your .....→ parents
- 10 - The hottest season of the year is called ..... → summer
- 11 - A person who watches television programs is called a TV .....→ viewer
- 12 - She stays at home and relaxes in her ..... time. → free
- 13 - Some students are clever, some are stupid, but a large number of them are .....→ average
- 14 - Our trip might last for a long ..... of time. → period
- 15 - The study of the nature of God and religious belief is called .....→ theology
- 16 - Someone who is in a group is called the ..... of that group. → member

- 17 - There are eight TV ..... in Iran. → channel
- 18 - A woman who has a husband, but doesn't work out is called a ..... → housewife
- 19 - My father has a university .....→ degree
- 20 - The ..... to London was cancelled because of the storm. → flight
- 21 - A place in which films are shown is a/an .....→ cinema
- 22 - Please turn on the TV. There is a good film on ..... five. → channel
- 23 - Our television didn't work. So we bought a new television .....→ set
- 24 - The ability to see is called ..... → eyesight
- 25 - I have got a degree in physics from Tehran ..... → university
- 26 - We should choose a good ..... of education that can prepare children for life. → system
- 27 - Students should ..... of doing silly things in the classroom. → be ashamed
- 28 - We need people to clean our streets and take the ..... away from our houses. → rubbish
- 29 - They decided to give a/an ..... medal to the second-place winner. → silver
- 30 - Psychologists believe that ..... makes things stick in your mind. → overlearning
- 31 - Someone who controls an airplane or spacecraft is called a/an .....→ pilot
- 32 - The Alborz mountains are almost ..... in winter and a lot of people go skiing. → snow-covered
- 33 - Education is not an end, but a/an ..... to an end. → means
- 34 - A person who is not able to see is called a/an ..... → blind
- 35 - Helping people is his ..... in life. → end
- 36 - I'm sorry. I can't come to your birthday .....→ celebration/party
- 37 - The sport of moving your body through the water is called .....→ swimming

- 38 - These are two kinds of illnesses, physical and .....→ mental
- 39 - I need a sheet of ..... to write a letter. → paper
- 40 - Could you ..... the TV over? There is a good film on channel four.  
→switch
- 41 - The book that helps you to find the meaning of the words is called a/an  
.....→ dictionary
- 42 - The work that a teacher gives the students to do at home is called .....→  
homework
- 43 - Overlearning makes things ..... in your mind. → stick
- 44 - Something that you enjoy doing in your free time is called your .....→ hobby
- 45 - My brother can remember everything in great detail. He has a photographic  
.....→ memory
- 46 - Ahmad's father can speak a foreign .....→ language
- 47 - He wanted to turn on the light because it was very .....→ dark
- 48 - Banks try to ..... honest people. → employ
- 49 - The -brain's ability to remember things is called .....→ memory
- 50 - Saying something over and over again is called .....→ overlearning
- 51 - A person who isn't from our country is called a/an ..... → foreigner
- 52 - Memory is the ..... ability to keep a record of past events. → brain
- 53 - She has a ..... in physics from the university of Tehran.
- 54 - Swimming is an ..... sport. → individual
- 55 - My mother is very ..... . She cries whenever she watches an Indian film. →  
emotional
- 56 - There are a lot of parks in Tehran. So, people have a wide .....→ choice
- 57 - I can't ..... where I left my bag. → remember
- 58 - Wearing sun glasses is ..... these days. → fashionable

- 59 - I have decided to ..... my birthday party on Friday. → hold
- 60 - The ..... of this road is not suitable for heavy trucks. → width
- 61 - The first Olympic games were held in the ..... of Olympia. → plains
- 62 - You go to this place to borrow a book. It is a/an ..... → library
- 63 - My school bag is not different from yours. It's ..... to yours. → similar
- 64 - A ..... is a person who studies the mind and its work. → psychologist
- 65 - The sport of moving your body through the water is called ..... → swimming
- 66 - The 15<sup>th</sup> of Sha'ban is a great religious ..... → celebration
- 67 - A bronze medal is given to the third-place ..... in every competition. → winner
- 68 - I am a member of our school football ..... → team
- 69 - The Winter Olympic Games are shorter than the ..... Olympic Games. → Summer
- 70 - The river is ..... here. You can't see its bottom. → deep
- 71 - The Everest is the highest ..... in the world. → mountain
- 72 - The ..... of the lake was so great that we couldn't see the bottom. → depth
- 73 - The ..... Olympic Games are always held in countries with snow-covered mountains. → winter
- 74 - The Olympic Games are held in two ..... summer and winter. → seasons
- 75 - Who controls and ..... the Olympic Games . → organizes
- 76 - Don't tell that news to anybody. It's a/an ..... → secret
- 77 - The word paper comes from the name of a plant called ..... → papyrus
- 78 - There are two kinds of ping-pong, ....., and team games. → individual

79 - Why didn't you ..... part in the discussion? It was very useful for you to realize the fact. → take

take part in = شرکت کردن    take apart = جدا کردن    take place = اتفاق افتادن

take (sth) away from = دور کردن ... از

80 - Most people still say "hello" when they pick up the ..... → telephone

81 - The first ..... of the day is called breakfast. → meal

82 - In Ramadan, Moslems do not eat from sunrise to sunset. In fact, they ..... → fast

83 - A person who believes in Islam is called a/an ..... → Moslem

84 - I didn't like pizza, so I ate a sandwich ..... of it. → instead

85 - Don't tell the news to anybody. It must be kept as a/an ..... → secret

86 - Most people still say ..... when they pick up the telephone . → hello

87 - Graham Bell ..... the telephone more than a hundred years ago. → invented

88 - This machine is ..... to do its job automatically. → programmable

89 - Computer are able to ..... so many different tasks. → do/perform

90 - A machine that can do a series of actions on the information which is given to it is called a/an ..... → computer

91 - Someone who makes and tells medicines is called a/an ..... → chemist

92 - Computer can do a series of actions on the ..... given to them. → information

93 - The instructions that can be given to a computer which tell it exactly what to do are called the computer ..... → programs

94 - Some people cannot use some parts of their body properly. These people are ..... → disabled

95 - Who has ..... Azadi tower? I don't know. → designed



- 96 - A period of seven days is called a/an ..... → week
- 97 - Computer do their jobs by means of ..... the information. → processing
- 98 - The ..... of 3,7,and 8 is 6. → average
- 99 - The government spends a lot of money on ..... children . → educating
- 100 - The police ..... that the man was lying. → realized
- 101 - The ..... of education is to fit the children for life. → purpose
- 102 - I have a good memory. In fact, I have a .....memory→ photographic
- 103 - What we remember and the way we recall it are influenced by our interests, way of thinking, and ..... feelings. → emotional
- 104 - The 15<sup>th</sup> of Sha'ban is a great ..... celebration → religious
- 105- Drivers should drive carefully in winter. .... streets are very dangerous. → snow-covered
- 106 - I have a younger brother. He lives in Japan. In fact, we live .....→ far apart
- 107 - What does your job .....? I keep accounts. → involve
- 108 - Please make any ..... to arrive on time. Otherwise, they will not let you take the exam. → endeavour
- 109 - Computer can help in most fields of human .....→ endeavour
- 110 - She likes the film about the sun and stars. In fact, she is interested in ..... subjects. → scientific

# STRESS

استرس روی هجای اول		استرس روی هجای دوم		استرس روی هجای آخر
لغات دو هجایی	لغات سه هجایی و بیشتر	لغات دو هجایی	لغات سه هجایی و بیشتر	لغات سه هجایی
'never	'exercise	a'go	al'ready	unders'tand
'mother	'envelope	a'bout	an'other	Leba'nese
'father	'telephone	a'bove	to'gether	Japa'nese
'after	'vegetable	ac'cept	how'ever	seven'teen
'city	'realize	e'nough	im'portant	
'little	'operate	en'joy	to'morrow	
'added	'comfortable	ho'tel	po'liceman	
'people	'dictionary	he'llo	com'puter	
'happy	'holiday	be'fore	de'partment	
'angry		be'lief	de'cided	
'wanted		be'lieve	me'chanic	
'classes		re'sult	re'member	
'program		for'get	e'leven	
'garden		my'self		
'Denmark		Ja'pan		
		Chi'nese		
		four'teen		
		eigh'teen		
		de'cide		

# COMPREHENSION

با توجه به مفهوم جملات، گزینه ی صحیح را انتخاب کنید.

1. Memory is the brain's ability to

.....

a. use arms and legs properly

b. slow down the pace of learning

c. keep a record of past events

d. search large areas of physical illnesses

2. Education should prepare the person for the job he can do best. According to the above sentence, .....

a. everyone can do his job well

b. education is harmful for jobs

c. education prepares jobs for everyone

d. the goal of education is to fit people for their jobs

3. Long ago in Egypt, men made sheets of paper from papyrus. But today's paper is not made of papyrus at all. We understand from the above sentences that .....

a. papyrus is not now used for making paper

b. today's paper cannot be made in Egypt

c. sheets of paper are now made of papyrus

d. we still use papyrus to make paper

4. Takhti was an Iranian athlete. He is the father of wrestling. These sentences mean that .....

a. Takhti's father was an athlete in wrestling

b. Takhti was a great wrestler

c. Takhti was an athlete in wrestling like his father

d. Takhti helped a lot to improve wrestling in Iran

5. The Olympic Games can help people from different countries to .....

a. meet new friends

b. hate themselves

c. have free time

d. live without TV

6. The man spoke English so well that we never realized he was German. The above sentence tells us that .....

- a. the man didn't know German well
- b. although the man was English, he could speak German well
- c. the man was not able to speak English at all
- d. although the man was German, he could speak English well

7. In some countries, people can choose between as many as forty different TV channels, so in these countries, people .....

- a. can't watch different TV programs
- b. have a wide choice
- c. must watch all TV programs
- d. can watch just a few TV channels

8. People could talk to each other even when they were far apart.

- a. could hardly talk to each other
- b. couldn't talk to each other when they were together
- c. could talk to each other when they were together or far apart
- d. could talk to each other only when they were far apart

9. Your average was very low last year. Try to improve it. These sentences say .....

- a. your average is better this year
- b) you were a good student last year
- c. you didn't study hard before
- d) you were studying well last year

10. When he heard the voice from miles away, he was too excited to say 'Good morning'. The above sentence means that .....

- a. he couldn't hear the voice from miles away.
- b. he was too excited and said, 'Good morning'
- c. he was very excited and couldn't say, 'Good morning'
- d. he wasn't excited after he heard the voice